NOTE XX.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF LUCANOID COLEOPTERA

DESCRIBED BY

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Aegus bigibbosus, n. sp.

Strongly resembling and about of the same length and development as the described specimen of *Aegus Leeuweni* Rits. [1] but narrower and more parallel-sided. The new species is at once recognizable by the two gibbosities on the fore-head which, no doubt, will be more conspicuous in more highly developed specimens. Moreover in the new species the basal outer angle of the mandibles is prolonged backward thus embracing the lateral angles of the head, and the anterior angles of the prothorax are rounded, not obliquely truncated.

Length (with mandibles) 24,5 mm. — Black; shining with the exception of the opaque upper side of the mandibles and the fore-head as far as the top of the gibbosities, and of the closely punctured base and sides of the elytra.

The mandibles are as long as the head and regularly curved on the outside; they are very broad at the base where they are provided on the inside with a process which is slightly emarginate at the tip; between this process and the tip the mandibles are strongly and regularly

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1) Notes Leyd. Mus. IV, 1882, p. 164 and XV, 1893, pl. 2, fig. 6.

curved; the outer basal angles are prolonged backwards and embrace the lateral angles of the head; a little before the middle of the length a broad triangular tooth with rounded and inwardly curved top arises from the outer margin; the upper side of the mandibles is opaque and almost impunctate having only a few fine punctures near the basal margin; the rest of the mandibles is shining and remotely covered with extremely fine punctures.

The anterior half of the head is opaque, the posterior half shining; it is sparingly covered with fine punctures which are a trifle larger and transverse at some distance from the anterior margin; on the sides, however, the punctures are large, deep and strongly confluent; the front margin is concave and provided in the middle with two rounded tubercles which are separated by a narrow but deep notch; the lateral angles of the head are rounded off; the ocular canthus is narrow, its outer margin straight; the sides behind the eyes are likewise straight and form a small tubercle at the extreme base; the head is provided on the middle of the upper side with two large shining gibbosities.

The prothorax is of the same width as the head and proportionately longer than in *Leeuweni*; the disc is flattened, slightly depressed along the middle and uniformly densely covered with punctures which are larger in the middle and near the margins; along the front margin (its middle excepted) the punctures are very large and partly confluent; the sides are straight and parallel, the anterior angles rounded, the basal angles not emarginate. The scutellum has a few large punctures.

The elytra are at the base slightly narrower than the prothorax; they are strongly and closely punctured along the base and sides and at the apex; each of them shows six deeply impressed striae and traces of a seventh; the interstices between the first and fifth are provided with three rather regular rows of very indistinct punctures; on the first (the sutural one) and the basal half of the sixth interstice the punctures are more distinct; the shoulders are slightly toothed.

Under surface: the jugulum (with the exception of its base) and the mentum are opaque, the first is provided with a few small, the latter with very large margined punctures; the sides of the head are shining and covered with large punctures; the middle of the prosternum is coarsely punctate, the sides shining and impunctate; the sides of the metasternum as well as the epipleural fold of the elytra are densely covered with semicircular punctures; the abdomen is rather densely punctured and slightly pubescent, densely so at the apex. The anterior tibiae are crenulate along their outer margin, the intermediate and posterior tibiae armed with three spines.

Hab. East-Sumatra. — The described male specimen belongs to the collection of Mr. J. D. Pasteur.

Nigidius kinabaluensis, n. sp.

Allied to *Nigidius Hageni* Rits. [1]), from East-Sumatra, and of the same length but broader, with stouter developed process on the mandibles, more strongly punctured pronotum which has no tubercle on the centre of the front margin and the central fovea only indicated by a group of punctures; the punctures on the bottom of the elytral sulci are larger and semicircular or horseshoe-shaped, not circular as in *Hageni*.

Length (without mandibles) 15—16 mm., breadth at the shoulders 6—6$^1/_4$ mm. — Black, covered with a delicate ochraceous pubescence which is only visible under certain lights and with the aid of a lens of strong power.

The head, considerably broader in front than in *Hageni*, is covered with circular punctures which are much larger on the raised posterior parts (in *Hageni* these punctures are semicircular) than on the anterior portion of the depressed frontal part. The mandibles show at the base, on the outside, only an almost inconspicuous trace of a tubercle; the recurved process is stout, its tip faintly emarginate and at some distance from it, nearer to the base, a distinct tubercle is present on the raised front margin which tubercle is not present in *Hageni*.

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[1]) Notes Leyd. Mus. XI, 1889, p. 1.

The prothorax has no distinct tubercle in the centre of its anterior margin and the central fovea is only indicated by a group of punctures in the smooth middle of the disc; the sides are covered with large circular punctures, the anterior lateral angles are obliquely truncated and narrowly flattened; just beyond this flattened portion the sides are slightly bent inwards. The scutellum bears a few large punctures.

The elytra are shorter than in *Hageni*, the shoulders angular or indistinctly toothed; the bottom of the sulci is covered with a row of large semicircular or horseshoe-shaped punctures which row is accompanied on both sides by a row of small circular ones.

The under surface is strongly and very densely punctured. The middle and hind tibiae have each two acute spines about the middle externally, in one specimen however there are three spines on the middle tibiae.

Hab. North Borneo: Mt. Kina-Balu and Banguey. (In Mr. René Oberthür's collection and in the Leyden Museum).

Leyden Museum, August 1897.